

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, in accordance with Public Law 93-618, as amended by Public Law 100-418, on behalf of the President pro tempore and upon the recommendation of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, appoints the following Members of the Finance Committee as congressional advisers on trade policy and negotiations: The Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI) the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROCKEFELLER).

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 2001

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, March 7. I further ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 11:30 a.m. with Senators speaking for up to 10 minutes each with the following exceptions: Senator DURBIN or his designee, 9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.; Senator DOMENICI, 10:30 a.m. to 10:45 a.m.; Senator ROBERTS, 10:45 a.m. to 11 a.m.; Senator THOMAS, 11 a.m. to 11:30.

I further ask unanimous consent that if either leader uses time during the allotted time, that time be adjusted accordingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that at 11:30 a.m. the Senate resume consideration of S. 420, the bankruptcy reform bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will convene at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow and be in a period of morning business until 11:30 a.m. Following morning business, the Senate will resume consideration of the bankruptcy reform bill. Amendments are expected to be offered and therefore votes can be expected throughout the day. Members are encouraged to work with the bill managers if they intend to offer amendments.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WARNER. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I

now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment, following my remarks and those of Senator ALLEN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE INTERNET AND CYBERSPACE

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, if I may take a moment or two, we have just concluded on the House floor a bipartisan meeting between Members of the House and Senator ALLEN and myself where we had some 400-plus individuals from all across the United States discussing a wide range of issues regarding the Internet and cyberspace. It was a fascinating discussion. That group is soon to come over to this Chamber, following the Senate standing in recess, where Senator ALLEN and I will continue that discussion, but we will also speak about the history of this Chamber.

In the course of my remarks—and then I will call on my distinguished colleague to follow with his remarks—I addressed the extraordinary problem that the entire Nation is facing with regard to those devising capabilities to hack into our computer systems and, as chairman of the Armed Services Committee, what our committee is now doing with the subcommittee on emerging threats, which under the leadership of Senator ROBERTS has taken many strides towards trying to take positive actions to stop the invasion of our computer systems.

In the year 1999, there were over 20,000 invasions of various computer systems in the Department of Defense, and in the following year up to 24,000 intrusions into our system. That says to us, as we proceed to make our military more high tech, we are highly vulnerable because of that situation, and I urge this group to work more closely with the Department of Defense and other departments and agencies within the Federal Government to do everything we can to try to make more secure our computers and other aspects of cyberspace.

It is to the advantage of the private sector because security against hacking into their system—a bank going into accounts, an investment house going into accounts, medical things, people working on patents, and so forth—is desperately needed. I am pleased to be a part of the team here in the Senate that is looking at this.

I now ask if my distinguished colleague, the junior Senator from Virginia, who is chairman on our side, so to speak, of the high-tech task force, would care to say a few remarks. I might add we are trying to prolong this session a few minutes so the pages don't have homework. For those who follow these proceedings, we are just about there.

I yield to the Senator.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I thank the senior Senator, Mr. WARNER, for al-

lowing me to make a few remarks about technology. It is a great honor to be chairman of the Senate Republican high-tech task force, where we are looking at a variety of issues to allow the technology community to continue to improve our lives.

Senator WARNER has been a tremendous leader in this regard, especially as far as security is concerned. We all on the task force very much look forward to his further contributions.

The people in this country are benefiting a great deal from the technology in communications, and in commerce there is tremendous potential, as well as in education, in biotechnology, in transportation, and elsewhere. Just for people to understand our philosophy, we trust free people and free enterprise. People should not be limited or hampered in their creativity, and it should be the marketplace, free people making free choices as to whether or not someone's technological invention or innovations are worthy of their purchases.

So we think those are the principles that should be guiding us in determining the success determined by the people in the marketplace.

Mr. President, in recognizing how much technological opportunity we have, we need to make sure that our rural communities have access to high-speed Internet capabilities. But these technologies not only have not reached all the areas of our country, which is important, but they certainly haven't reached all corners of the world.

Consider this: If the entire world population was reduced to 100 people, with the current ratios staying the same, here are a few examples of how the world would look: Out of the 100; 57 would be Asians; 21 European; 14 would be from the Western Hemisphere, North and South America; 8 would be Africans; approximately 80 out of the hundred would live in substandard housing; about 60 to 70 would be unable to read; 50 would suffer from malnutrition; 50 would not have made their first telephone call; about 1 would have a college education; and maybe 1½ out of 100 of the world's population would have a computer.

As you can see, we have a long way to go. So we need to understand that this country is the technology leader. It is what is allowing us to compete in the international marketplace, to improve our methods of manufacturing and production in an efficient, top-quality approach, as well as reducing emissions and toxins.

I think as long as we continue to foster the proper tax, regulatory, and educational policies in this country, and as long as the invigorating breeze of freedom continues to blow into new markets and places in the world, technology will improve construction, communications, education, life sciences, medical sciences, and transportation.